

Dean stalls on definition of military research

Daily News Desk—Military research will never be defined if the Dean of Graduate Research has his way.

This was the take-home message from a March 17 panel discussion on military research.

The event, sponsored by McGill Student Pugwash and the Engineering Undergraduate Society, included VP Graduate Faculty and Research Gordon MacLachlan, Graduate Rep. to the Senate Lee Iverson, Dean of Engineering Pierre Bélanger and Linguistics Professor Myrna Gopnik.

MacLachlan said the term "military research" could not be defined while Bélanger sided with the opinion of the Canadian people, but never stated just where Canadians stood on the issue.

Iverson and Gopnik stood together against military research at McGill. Gopnik presented a motion at Senate to ban military weapons research on campus last spring.

Two McGill engineering professors (Lee and Knystautas) have a Department of National Defence contract to study Fuel Air Explosives (FAEs). Anti-FAE activists say they are researching a gruesome and inhumane weapon.

FAEs act in a two step fashion: a highly volatile gas is first released into the atmosphere; the fuel-air mixture is then detonated by igniting it with a laser, for example. According to *Jane's Defence Weekly*, FAE bombs are equivalent to small nuclear devices.

"I am just an innocent biochemist," said MacLachlan, the man behind the pen that signs all the military research contracts before they go to the Board of Governors. MacLachlan used to have the final say on the matter—now he is just the key middle man since the Board of Governors were given their new veto power last month.

Researchers interested in doing contract work for the military now have to submit a document to MacLachlan stating why the benefits of their contracted research will out-weigh the postential harm to society.

"I don't think any committee could come to an agreement as to what is not military research," he said, adding that studies done in the faculties of engineering, medicine and even arts could be called military-related.

"To suspect that military research is being done on campus is paranoia

and witch hunting. And if it continues it will paralyse the university," he said. MacLachlan told the audience, "you'll have to abolish me and over half my colleagues if you want military research halted."

Iverson said Lee and Knystautas not doing pure, academic research. "They are using turbulence to achieve the desired initial dispersion of the fuel mixture and then cause it to explode. This is not a case of studying explosions academically. They are, quite simply, contributing to the production of a better bomb."

Effects of the FAE bombs on humans include burst ear drums, severe concussions, ruptured inner organs and blindness. Iverson likened the action of the bomb to being hit by a baseball bat at full length all over your body.

"It is sad to see bombs like these being built in a place I have so much respect for," said Iverson.

"Contracts are so potentially dangerous and they can be, in fact, an infringement of academic freedom if they are allowed to go unchecked. There is no question that the university must take a strong stand."

In a nationalistic burst of energy, Bélanger said "If Canadian Society is against, then I too am against military research being done on campus." Bélanger feels that it is up to Canadian Society to decide what stand McGill and other universities should take on the arms research on campus issue.

Bélanger did not define 'Canadian Society', but he did say what it wasn't.

"The university student population is not a good representation of Society mainly because the average age is 22; their political stance is usually left of center and they often support the NDP," said Bélanger.

Like Iverson, Gopnik believes that the university should take a strong stand regarding arms research.

"The sort of thing that we do at a university should not include building weapons that kill people," said Gopnik. "I would never constrain someone to work on something, but they should go to another non-university type of institution if they like (building bombs)."

Gopnik took exception to MacLachlan's concept of 'undefined military research'. "White males have nice, genetically defined characteristics," she said.



More talk, no action

"What if one of your grad students came up and asked you if you they could make a strain of anthrax which would specifically attack white males?"

One audience member asked "Is this debate an issue across Canada or is it just McGill?" MacLachlan

answered that "other more engineering oriented universities have not protested," adding that "Warren Beatty said that there were very few protests in other universities."

"That's Perrin Beatty," whispered Bélanger.

For the students against military research on campus, many of the speeches by the panelists were vague and overly philosophical. "I don't think discussions like this alone will solve the problem of military research," said one audience member.

March for Sharpeville six

by Paul Horwitz

Close to 50 people braved unseasonably cold weather Monday afternoon to march in downtown Montréal in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa.

Sharpeville was the South African site of a police massacre in 1960, where sixty nine Blacks were killed. In South Africa, Blacks protested the current declared state of emergency with a successful general strike on Monday. According to Aziz Falall, a member of GRILA, a Montréal based group which researches issues of African

liberation, "We intend to show that we will never forget this anniversary, and to protest the state of emergency there."

Organized through a conjunction of anti-apartheid groups including Montréal's GRILA, the Anti-Apartheid Network, and McGill's Southern Africa Committee (SAC), the demonstrators also marched for an end to apartheid in South Africa, and to demand the expulsion of the South African consulate from Montréal.

Carrying signs reading "End Apartheid Now" and chanting "Apartheid consulate has got to go"

and "Botha-assassin", the marchers walked along Boulevard René Lévesque from Phillips Square to Place Ville-Marie.

Although the demonstrators were issued a permit for their peaceful march, nine police cars were in attendance and the marchers were threatened with court action unless they walked on the sidewalk.

Gwen Schulman of SAC said, "The Doré administration's campaign stance was anti-apartheid, but today the policed treated us like bloody criminals. Why the hell weren't we being congratulated?"

The march ended with a rally at which Montréal anti-apartheid activists spoke.

Alain La Rose of GRILA spoke about the international nature of the day which was declared International Day Against Racial Discrimination by the United Nations. "In every big city, there will be

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New fee deadline Students pay earlier

by Megan Parry

Recommendations to alter the deadline for payment of next year's fees met with strong opposition from students at last night's meeting of McGill's Board of Governors. The recommendations came from the Student Fee Policy Committee and the Budget Planning Group.

Conflict arose over the proposed deadline for payment of second semester fees. The deadline would be moved from January 15 to January 5, the date of registration. V.P. Administration and Finance John Armour said the move would reduce both administration costs and line-ups at the Registrar's office.

Maria Battaglia, V.P. University

Affairs, opposed the proposed change. "I really don't see this as solving the problem," she said. "This way there will be fewer days to pay fees, and more line-ups. It would make more sense to postpone fee payment until course changes will have taken place. The status quo should be maintained... it's working well."

Paul Pickersgill, last year's SSMU president, said the new fee deadline would cause problems for out-of-town students. "Those at the mercy of the airlines might miss the registration date," he said. These students would be charged for late fee payment, according to the new proposal.

Armour defended the recommendation. "I don't see this as solving the problem," she said. "This way there will be fewer days to pay fees, and more line-ups. It would make more sense to postpone fee payment until course changes will have taken place. The status quo should be maintained... it's working well."

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Community protests Gosset acquittal

by Mitu Sengupta
and Susana Bejar

Last Saturday about 2200 people from across Canada and the United States marched to protest the acquittal of Allan Gosset, the police constable tried for manslaughter

after fatally shooting Black teenager Anthony Griffin.

The two and a half hour march ended in a demonstration at Giroud Park in N.D.G. The demonstrators demanded an effective method of ending police brutality and racism in Canada, starting with

Québec.

According to Ronald Rock, President of the Black Community Council of Québec (BCCQ), members of Black, White and several minority communities are "protesting together because systematic and institutional racism exists and must be removed from our society."

Toronto human rights lawyer

Charles Roach said, "Right now Black people, Native people and people of colour are chilled by police brutality and the apparent callousness of the justice system in dealing with race-related police violence."

The demonstrators insisted that Griffin's killing had definite racial overtones. Gosset's actions, they said, are an example of racist police

brutality in Montréal and Gosset's acquittal indicates the Québec judicial system's denial to recognize institutionalized racism in the Montréal police force.

One of the goals of the demonstration was to pressure the judicial system into a retrial of the Gosset-Griffin case.

"We must be careful. We don't want to mix up the justice system. Our community fully believes that if the prosecution calls for a retrial the crown jury and the justice minister will take that very seriously," said Rock.

The BCCQ and other Black community groups will be meeting in the next few days to plan further action.

According to Roach, "The police should not have exclusive right to investigate a crime." Roach recommended that a Civilian Complaint Procedural Board be established in Montréal and other Canadian cities to look into matters of alleged racist violence in the police force. Roach said members of all minority groups should be represented on such a Board.

"Gosset has a history of being involved in race-related police violence," said Roach. "If he had been dealt with properly in the past, the Griffin incident might not have happened and it would have indicated to the public that the police can not get away with murder."

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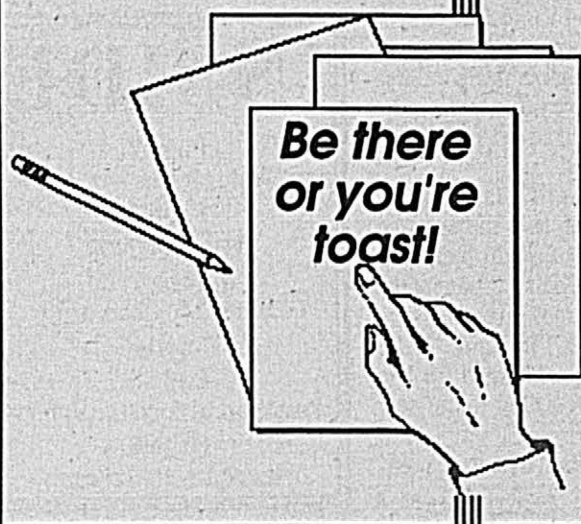
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tuesday 22 march at 16h00 union 425-426



If you must go nowhere, step out.
—Percy Wyndham Lewis

the mcgill Daily

since
1911

77th year of publication

hyde park

Native women's shelter needs volunteers

Montréal is the only major city in Canada with a significant Native population which cannot provide adequate services for these people. This is a particular problem for Native women. The fact that there are very few shelters for homeless women in Montréal is an important consideration.

For the Native women who can find beds though, there are other cultural and linguistic problems which could be remedied by the establishment of a Native women's shelter. In order to be admitted to the existing shelters, Native women must reveal their personal problems and partake in group discussions with non-Native women, a process which is difficult for a couple of reasons. Part of the problem is cultural: because of their background, Natives often find dealing with non-natives difficult particularly when they're supposed to explain themselves and their problems. In addition, the women's shelters in Montréal lack the knowledge and the experience needed to deal with the problems of Native women. Language barriers also play a role in that Native women who speak little English or French have difficulties communicating with non-Native staff and residents.

A Native women's shelter would be able to provide those services lacking in the existing shelters and would also be able to provide an environment in which Native women could learn the necessary skills for living and working in the city. Finally, it could provide those women living on the streets with a chance to get off the streets and into a better life.

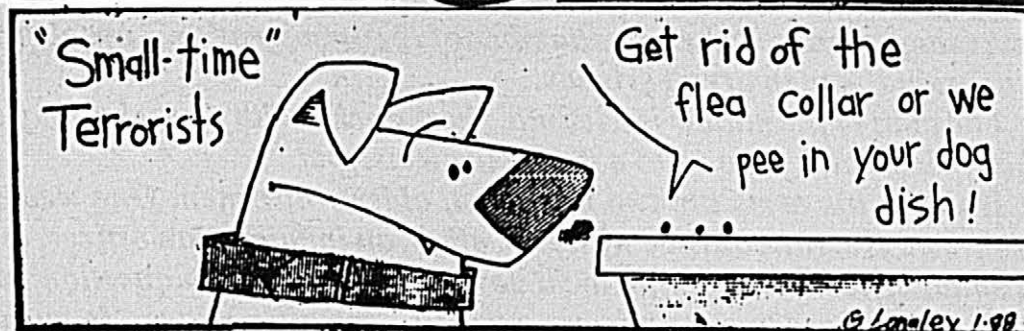
So far the Shelter Board has received the support of the Conseil de Développement de Québec and the Municipal Government. The city of Montréal has offered the Board some land on which to build the shelter, the CDLC has brought in an architect and has helped them to establish a budget plan, and the SHG has given their initial approval for the necessary mortgage but it is asking for a deposit of \$175 000.

In order to raise this money, the Shelter Board is planning a number of fund-raising events. ON March 26 and 27, from 3h00 on the morning of the 26th until 18h00 in the evening of the 27th, CKRC, 103.5 FM (Mohawk radio) will be holding a telethon to raise money for the shelter. They will be looking for donations but will also need volunteers. If you would like to offer a couple of hours to the telethon, your time would be greatly appreciated. To arrange time slots and transportation to the station please call Yvonne Bush at 632-5931 or Christine Metallic at the Native Friendship Centre at 937-5338.

The Shelter Board has also organized an art auction at the Complexe Guy Favreux on May 19 beginning at 18h30. Native artists from all over Québec and other areas of Canada will be donating art to the auction and all of the proceeds will go to the shelter. The evening will also offer Native food and music for those of you who would like to get a taste of some Native culture. If you are interested, ticket can be obtained through the Native Friendship Centre.

And, if you haven't got the time for either event, the people on the Shelter Board would be more than happy to accept any donation you can scrape up. Hopefully we will be able to work together to help out our Native sisters in Montréal.

Ad-hoc Native Affairs Committee



hyde park

Celebrate Israel's anniversary

Saturday March 26, 1988 will be the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Camp David Peace Accord between Israel and Egypt. This agreement marked the first time that Israel and one of her Arab neighbours in the Middle East achieved peaceful resolutions to the problems that exist in the area. Camp David also symbolized the potential for peaceful co-existence between Israel and her neighbours.

The Network Jewish Students Society of McGill will be commemorating the momentous occasion with a special day on March 28, 1988. We at Network recognize that Camp David is just a small step towards the goals for long term peace in the Middle East, so on March 28 we will also be conducting an open forum on the current crisis in Israel. We will be focusing on the root of the Palestinian problem, Israel's political position in the occupied territories, and most importantly, possible solutions that would result in peace.

Network would like to take the opportunity to invite you to participate in our 'Day of Peace', to help celebrate the foundations of peace between Israel and all Arab peoples and to explore the possibilities of future peace.

Network Jewish Students Society

events

Today:

Demonstration against US troops in Honduras: in front of Complexe Desjardins, 17h00-19h00.

Liberal McGill: nominations for next years executive. Guest speaker: MP Doug Frith, Critic for Defence Issues. 16h30, Union 302.

McGill School of Urban Planning: panel discussion: *Montréal New Master Plan. A Teamwork effort.* McDonald Harrington building, rm 6-A, 16h30.

Political Science Speaker Series: Dr. Barry Rubin of John Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies to speak on *American Middle East Policy since 1970*, Arts 150, 10h30.

Amnesty International: meeting for new and old members. Union 425, 19h00.

Department of Linguistics: Alain Rouveret of Université de Paris VIII to speak on *X-bar theory and barriers in Welsh* Bronfman 597, 12h00.

Players Theatre: *Inherit the Wind*. \$4 students, \$6 general, 3rd floor Union, 20h00.

McGill Drama and Gays and Lesbians of McGill: playwright/director Sky Gilbert. Arts 260, 12h00.

McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women: invite women of McGill and friends to join victory celebration. Faculty Club ballroom, 16h00.

Foetus photo not phaked

To the Daily

In this letter, McGill Christian Fellowship was attacked for "boasting a fabricated, fictitious photograph." Thank-you, Samantha, for the time and effort you took to express your concerns regarding our display. The picture you referred to is one of an aborted child lying horizontally across a surgically-gloved hand. I wish this picture was not true, that a life had not been taken. However, this is not the case as the photograph is authentic. The "torn and stretched body" was found in a dumpster by Human Life International only a few miles from the Supreme Court in Washington D.C.

The real issue, however, is not the photograph itself but that it is presently illegal to abort a child at this stage of its development. Further documentation on the photograph is available upon request.

J. Russel Neilson
President of McGill Christian Fellowship
U2 Arts

Foetus photo not fictional either

To the Daily

In response to Samantha Peeris' letter to the Daily stating that, referring to the photograph of an aborted fetus displayed by the McGill Christian Fellowship, "this photo was a complete fabrication", I wish to point out that although the photo might be a fabrication, the letter did not provide sufficient evidence that it was. The caption "Anti-abortion display fictional" printed above the letter is misleading and should read "Anti-abortion photo may be fictional", thus respecting fully the right of the reader to decide on the validity of Peeris' claim. Unless vigorous scientific proof is provided, Peeris' opinion on the photo should not be taken as the truth but

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letters

G&L Ish. cover in bad taste

To the Daily

I was extremely disappointed with the way that the Gay and Lesbian issue editors presented their front cover of NDP member of parliament Svend Robinson. The addition of a pair of red lips to the photo layout of the Burnaby M.P. who recently went public with his

homosexuality was, in my opinion, in extremely bad taste. It trivialized what was a very courageous act, and showed, together with the absence of any commentary on the story, that the editors have completely misunderstood why Mr. Robinson made his decision.

While there is nothing wrong with manifesting one's sexual identity in any way one wishes, Mr. Robinson, by his example, is trying to show people that there are homo-

sexuals in all walks of life; that they are not just fringe members of our society. The front layout would seem to paint Mr. Robinson as having gone public so that he could finally assert some sort of hidden effeminacy. Though I know that this was not the intention of the editors, that is how it was perceived by many. Mr. Robinson has stated that he decided to go public with his story to help the Gay and Lesbian rights movement.

Surely an issue of the McGill Daily, a well respected student newspaper, would be an excellent forum for a discussion of his potential impact on Canadian politics and society. The February 29 issue was on the whole very good, but this omission is an unfortunate loss of a good opportunity.

John Miller
U1 Arts

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The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), Presse étudiante du Québec (PEQ), Publi-peq and CampusPlus.

Through glass doors, down a wide, carpeted corridor in Complexe Guy Favreau, three men walk, arm in arm.

As they approach the antechamber of the Immigration Appeal courtroom, it becomes apparent the men aren't friends.

The man in the middle is a ladino, short stocky, with a baseball cap covering short black hair, clean blue jeans and a navy blue waistcoat.

Holding his arms are two heavy set, older white men. One wears a security guard's uniform. He waits outside while the other, an immigration officer, escorts the ladino into a small office. He tells him to sit down. The man asks a question in Spanish.

"I give the orders around here, not you," the officer says. He pushes the other into the chair.

BY CHRIS LAWSON

Former soldier faces

Refugee

Welcome to a day in the life of Zacarias Osorio Cruz.

Born to a poor Mexican rural family, Osorio is 32 years old. He had six years of primary schooling when he joined the Mexican army at 21. Osorio volunteered for the Mexican parachutists brigade in 1979.

"I joined the army with great illusions of serving my country. Truly it was something special for me to be part of such a specialized, unique brigade," he said.

Now, after deserting in 1982, Osorio is seeking refuge in Canada from a government that would like to make him disappear.

Osorio was one of several members of the special forces brigade that regularly took political prisoners from the military prison at the camp where he was based, to a firing range where they were killed.

He testified for three days last week in an immigration appeal hearing. Osorio's initial refugee claim was rejected because he did not tell his whole story.

"His initial declaration was too vague," Osorio's lawyer, Stuart Istvanffy said. "It did allude to some of the things he's saying now, but it didn't go in to any of the detail or name any names like he's doing now."

The original claim had stated that he had returned to Mexico on one occasion, for 24 hours. "Immigration saw this and figured there was no problem. Now he's saying that he's never been back," Istvanffy said.

If he returned, Osorio said, he would be disappeared within hours.

Involved in 'things he preferred to forget'

Osorio served in the 1st Battalion of the parachutist brigade for five years, between 1977 and 1982. The brigade is based in *Campo Militar Numero Uno*, situated on the outskirts of Mexico city, a large high-security installation off limits to civilians. During his years in the brigade he was sent on a number of missions to the scene of demonstrations to intimidate local populations.

"We would go to make a demonstration of force to anyone who was challenging the authority of the army and local authorities," he said.

The parachutists, wearing black uniforms would arrive at the scene, either in a helicopter or a C-47 and "pick up" prisoners already detained by the regular forces.

"The prisoners were already prepared to be transported" when he arrived. "Their heads were covered so that we could not recognize their faces and their

hands were bound behind their backs."

Osorio said the prisoners were taken to the military prison in the centre of *Campo Militar Numero Uno*. Osorio said he recalled going on eight such missions, sometimes with a handful of soldiers, sometimes with a whole company. He described the places of the missions, the names of the officers in charge, and the numbers of prisoners involved.

He described one mission to *Atoyak del Alcazar de Fredo* in 1979. Along with half a dozen other soldiers, he picked up around eight hooded and handcuffed prisoners.

"Supposedly a guerrillero had been active there," Osorio said, "and he'd left some idealism behind him."

"The farmers had communicated their discontent towards the government and these complaints had reached the local authorities and they were arrested by the local infantry battalion."

"Those that were troublesome and could not be allowed to continue their actions were given over to the parachutists brigade."

Once the prisoners were brought to *Campo Numero Uno*, Osorio said, "They never saw daylight again."

Osorio said from time to time he would be ordered to arm himself and accompany a superior officer to the prison. Along with the officer (usually a captain or a lieutenant) and a corporal, they would pick up a number of prisoners and load them into a truck.

"We took them to a spin in the camp," he said, "so that they would have no idea of where they were being taken."

They would leave the camp and drive for less than an hour to the San Miguel de los Jahueyes firing range.

Upon arrival they would drive to the bottom of a hill. Leaving the driver at the bottom of the hill, Osorio, the corporal and the officer would march the prisoners to the back of the range, atop the hill, and line them up. Then Osorio and the corporal would empty the magazines of their FAL rifles into them.

"The bodies were torn apart," Osorio said, his voice quavering. "There was no way you could tell who they were." The officer would witness the execution, and the three would leave.

Osorio said another group of people would remove the bodies. "They must not leave a trace of what had happened." Osorio said the prisoners had been "judged martially. We did not know if they had done anything illicit, we just knew they were doomed."

The firing range was an ideal location

for the executions. "People who lived around there, whenever they heard some shooting, they would think that such and such a battalion was there practicing," Osorio said.

Osorio said he went on anywhere from 15 to 20 of these missions, each time taking between five and ten prisoners.

"I considered it as though I was just following orders," Osorio said. There were other soldiers used for such missions, he said. "They used only certain people who they knew could keep their mouths shut and whose record was excellent."

Of the others used to disappear prisoners while he was stationed at Military Camp Number 1, Osorio said the two he worked with were now dead. The first, a lieutenant Adam Abendano had befriended him while he was working as an assistant to his company commander, Major Eduardo Bonifaz Sanchez.

Abendano had "manifested his discontent to the division commander," Osorio said. "He told me he would even tell the president of his discontent. He tried to get out of following orders [to execute prisoners]."

"He was killed inside his car. We were told that it went off a cliff. They did not want him to talk." Abendano had advised Osorio to leave the brigade, and had told him something of the workings of the army. "He knew also about the government frauds."

A corporal, whom Osorio remembers only by his nickname, "Popine," had gone through basic training with him, and was also used on the nighttime executions.

Popine was seen packing his things one day. "He said he was going home. The next day he was dead," Osorio said.

"When the high command didn't employ a person anymore, the high command had the person killed, because they don't want this person talking."

Death orders came from the high command

Osorio's orders to make prisoners disappear came from the highest echelons of the Mexican military. While recuperating from a serious head injury sustained in a parachuting accident Osorio was assigned to the brigade headquarters as an assistant to the commander of his company.

"The ministry of defence issued the orders which arrived in a sealed envelope, opened only by the general who commanded the battalion, Edmar Heurrosa Delgado. Most orders were signed by the general of the air force and army,

José Hernandez Toledo.

All legal orders were open to inspection to soldiers who asked, but the orders to make prisoners disappear were never made public.

Osorio said there were regular meetings between Delgado and the heads of the civilian and military police. He was sent on 'special missions' after the meetings. "When someone is bothersome, they talk amongst themselves and they send someone to pick them up and they make them disappear," he said.

"The orders I received were to make these people disappear—that is to make them die because they were troublesome to the high command."

"Sometimes we got calls from the government house, and state governors who wanted to call in a group of parachutists called the Black Berets. They are trained in all kinds of specialties. They have followed anti-terrorist courses. They are used for safeguarding the government."

He said the Black Berets, also known as the White Brigade, often work in civilian clothes.

Osorio described one mission he participated in, in 1980, where he was sent to pick up 20 to 30 prisoners in the southern state of Guerrero. The prisoners, mostly peasants, had been protesting the expropriation of their land in front of the government house in Acapulco, the state capital.

"General José Hernandez Toledo had tried to take over the lands using his authority as the commander of the army and air force." Osorio learned of Toledo's involvement in the expropriations through a leak in the high command. "Several soldiers found out why we were going."

As for the peasants, Osorio said, in a weak voice, "They are all dead. They were left on the firing range."

Deserted after three transfer requests

Osorio had requested a transfer to a regular infantry battalion three times. Each time his request was turned down. He had asked to be transferred to a battalion near his hometown, in order to spend more time with his family, but General Delgado told him that he was not trained as a parachutist to be assigned to the infantry.

"I started realizing that the things I was being used for were illegal but I was not able to disclose my feelings nor was I able to leave the parachutist brigade just like that," he said. Had he given the real reason for wanting a transfer, he would have ended up like the Popine or lieutenant Abendano.

But one night in 1980

Patricio told him to go

for another special mission. "I told him I had had these things for the house cause when they disappeared more I would be exposed [as the disappeared]," Patricio responded that they could do, except follow

Osorio grabbed his magazines. He asked for paper the bathroom and left

He never came back

Fifteen days later, Osorio the United States immigration identification.

"It was important for me to have people with me because if identified I would be authorities and I would be as the others," Osorio said.

Osorio spent the next few days in the United States, working as a labourer.



...s certain death in Mexico

Free claimant living in legal limbo

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Canadian Immigration 'discovers' criminal record

Osorio told the court that he had been picked up for vagrancy, and for inability to produce identification, and deported. He was taken to the El Paso on the Texas-Mexico border, along with a busload of illegal aliens, and dropped off at the border.

Osorio said he waited until the U.S. Immigration officers had left, and went back to the United States.

Canadian Immigration Appeals Officer Gary Blachford said he was convinced Osorio was lying about his past in the United States. He asked Osorio if he had served two years in a Kansas City prison for "second Degree tampering," or six months for breaking and entering.

According to Blachford, there are a number of outstanding warrants for Osorio's arrest in the U.S. "The warrants are under a variety of names," he said, "but there is some co-relation in the birth dates. We're convinced it was the same

person."

Although he had no conclusive evidence, Blachford said he expected a fingerprint comparison to confirm that Osorio has an extensive criminal record. "We're quite sure it's the same guy," he said.

Blachford said the first security check on Osorio turned up nothing, but that he later found out that some oversights had been made.

"We're introducing this evidence as a credibility issue," he said, "but if what he said about Mexico is true, then it's a secondary issue."

Blachford also produced sworn affidavits from Mexican consul officials which said that the officers General Toldeo had never commanded the air force and army, and that Osorio had never been based at *Campo Militar Numero Uno*.

However, the consul's diplomatic immunity exempted him from testifying.

Decision on refugee appeal to be made in two weeks

Three days of testimony and five days without food later, Zacarias Osorio Cruz

Comité pour l'aide aux réfugié(e)s member Marie LaCroix said Bill C-55 will allow Immigration to detain refugees for indefinite periods of time.

With his head lowered and his hands clasped before him, he stares blankly at the floor. He has been telling his lawyer, "Yo soy un hombre muerto" for days.

stands in the courtroom during a recess, with the two officers staring awkwardly at him.

With his head lowered and his hands clasped before him, he stares blankly at the floor. He has been telling his lawyer "Yo soy un hombre muerto (I am a dead man)" for days. Immigration officials have sent Mexican consul officials to Parthenais prison to visit him. Istvanffy calls this an intimidation tactic.

Osorio has been in Parthenais prison for seven months, without trial, and with no opportunity for release. Though he was recently deemed not to be a threat to Canadian security he remains in prison. And it's all legal.

The only thing Osorio did wrong was to make a refugee claim in Canada and miss an appointment.

Since he first presented himself to immigration authorities in Montréal, he has been intimidated, verbally abused with racist insults, and severely beaten by security guards at a Montréal detention centre.

When he arrived in Montréal, in Aug. 1987, he was incarcerated in the Chateau Briand detention centre on Côte de Liesse. In December, an American room mate escaped while he was playing cards in a lounge. Three guards decided he was to blame and beat him severely while taking him to Parthenais prison.

"His back was beaten black and blue," said Istvanffy. "The officials at Parthenais made him sign a paper saying they did not beat him."

Under Canada's new immigration laws, Osorio might not even have made it into the country.

"It's more likely that he would be refused right away under the new refugee law," Istvanffy said.

"If they come from certain countries where we don't know about refugees, they could be sent back immediately," he said. "For example, the reputation of Mexico is that there are no problems in Mexico."

Immigration adjudicators must review detention orders every seven days, but she said, "the bill will still allow people to be to be detained for along period of time."

"That's the problem with the legislation," LaCroix said. "It gives a tremendous amount of discretionary power to the minister. It's up to Immigration who gets detained."

Osorio's detention order has been renewed consistently. Although the adjudicator ruled that he is not a threat, he has not been released, nor has bail been set.

"A bond is usually posted," Istvanffy said. But it is not required under C-55, even if the detainee is not a threat.

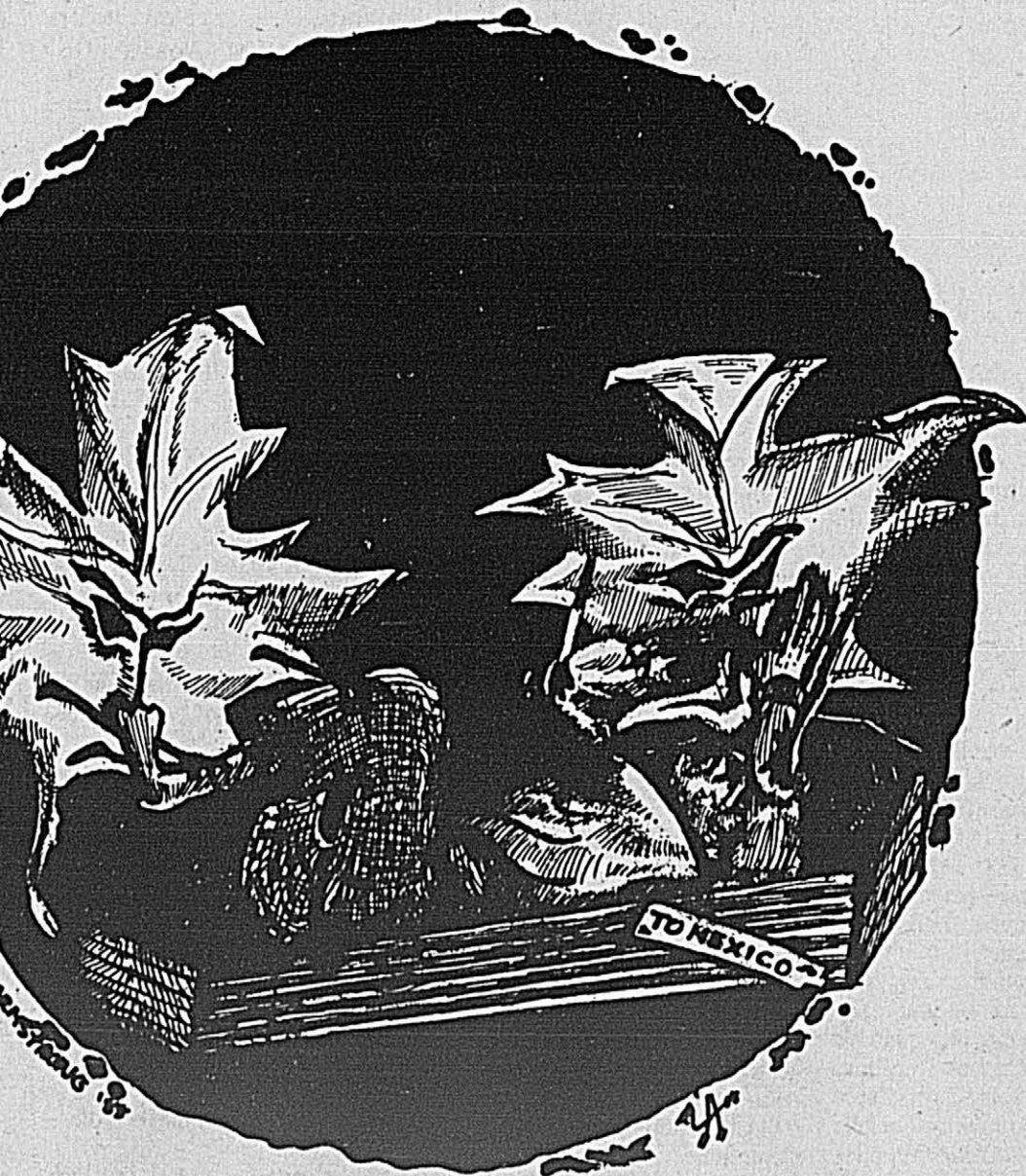
Another problem with the bill is its treatment of third country refugees. According to LaCroix, if a refugee claimant comes to Canada through a third country, which Canada considers safe, it can deport them to the third country.

"What constitutes a 'safe' country? And who decides?" she said. Guatemalan refugees who came to Canada through the U.S. could be sent back to the States, although they could then be deported back to Guatemala and almost certain death.

Osorio, Istvanffy said, was in "limbo." If they accept his refugee claim, they could deport him to a safe country. "They can't send him to Mexico, but they can't send him to the U.S. because they'll deport him to Mexico."

"Hopefully, they'll set him free," he said. "But it's not a good position to be in."

With the last of the testimony occurring today, the judges should have reached a decision on whether or not to grant him refugee status within two weeks. "For me this constitutes a great danger to have to talk about these highly placed people. I hope [the judges] realize that I cannot go back there."



sportshorts

by Susie Petersiel

Well, that's *almost* it. The end of McGill's sports season. Not to mention the end of the school season, but that's another story. Coming up are lots of team awards, and just about nothing else. So watch this space for interesting tidbits that you don't get during the rest of the year because of space restrictions.

Alpine skier gets McGill's 27th award

The QUAA held final alpine skiing events this past weekend. McGill skier Pavel Pochobradsky, known for his excellent finishes in last year's ski season, hit the awards books again. He was awarded the QUAA Athlete of the Week award, bringing McGill's total to 27, 13 more awards than 1986-87. He won the award for his fine performance at the meet, ending up as top male point scorer for the season. Pochobradsky won each of the six events he participated in this season. The team finished in the middle of the QUAA standings, with consistent performances from Andrea Dingle, Sheila Smith, Pochobradsky and Maxim Dansereau. Pochobradsky was also chosen by ABC-TV to ski the downhill at the Olympics with a mini-cam attached to his body (now there's something Letterman could try—the Late Night Ski-Cam).

Iannone Most Sportsmanlike player

Redmen centre Tim Iannone wrapped up his fabulous season by winning the CIAU Most Sportsmanlike player award. Iannone was also nominated for MVP, and though he didn't get it, does have the honour of having been nominated for two of four awards. He was also named to the All-Canadian team, only the third player in McGill's hockey history to do so. The Friends of McGill Hockey Awards Banquet will take place Friday, March 25. NHL executive vice-president Brian O'Neill, a former Redmen, will speak. All past and present team members are invited at the cost of \$30. Will you be there? The team says good-bye this year to four players, goalie Stéphane Fortin, Captain André Martin, third-year vet François Olivier, and Scott Daniels. The Redmen finished the season at .600, their best conference winning percentage in ten years, and their five games over .500 was the best result in 40 years.

Football champs release 1988 schedule

The long-awaited 1988-89 schedule of CIAU Football champs, the McGill Redmen (hey, you did know that didn't you?) has been released. The team has already begun weekly indoor workouts to get in shape for Spring Camp, April 5-10 (don't these guys have exams?). On-field practices begin August 22, and the first home game will be September 10 as the Redmen host the Carleton Ravens—on our brand new turf! And in what is likely to be the most popular game of the season, Queen's Golden Gaels will be here for McGill's homecoming, September 24. Hold on to those goalposts, and don't wear anything you don't want covered in purple ink.

End of season wrap-ups

The Martlet hockey team has made it to the QUAA. After a year-long absence from play, the team re-grouped this year, and though they had a difficult 1-12-1 season, the players are looking forward to next year. Vets Dawn Levy and Brigitte Mital will keep consistency in the team, which is expecting some bright recruits from John Abbott College.

The Martlettes synchronized swim team held their annual watershow last weekend. At the QUAA finals, many of the women finished with impressive awards, as mentioned previously in this column. Strong leadership and strong swimmers from this season should make the team even better next season.

The rowing teams, presently in the middle of a major fundraising drive, finished well this season, though they were without a professional coach. The men finished sixth out of eight universities, including a win at the Head of the Rideau in Ottawa. The women finished fourth overall, with a first place at the Head of the Rideau. The teams are on their way to erasing a financial deficit, and have the support of a strong, new alumni association.

And don't forget: April 8 is the date of the McGill Annual Athletics Awards banquet for all McGill athletes. Tickets are \$20 for athletes and \$35 for guests, and are available at the general office of the gym.

Errata:

Cover photo on Monday's by Chris Graham, who had nothing to do with the photoessay on p12.

re: "Peace prize for women at McGill:" (Daily, Msrch 21) The Helen Prize is an international alternative to the Nobel prize. Also: Akhtar Naraghi is the president and the founder of the International Organization of the Helen Prize for Women. Akhagi was misquoted in the second 'graph. It should have read: "[Calidicott] was denied the formal recognition that was rightfully hers.

Race in Québec:

The Black community responds

Fourteen-year-old Kevin and his friends were leafing through the comics at a magazine stand when the owner asked Kevin to leave the premises. His friends didn't understand what was going on.

José Luis Millan

reprinted from *The Link • Canadian University Press*

After a few seconds, it hit them—Kevin was singled out because he was black.

In its weekly newsletter, a Rotary Club in Montréal printed an account by a "coloured woman" to a friend about why she left her job as a domestic worker.

The passage quotes her as saying: "Dey was nice people, I guess, but dat was the most ridiculous place I ever done worked... (When) I heard a woman say to a man 'Take your hand off my trick', I pretty near dropped dead... Man, dat was no place for a lady."

Faustina France-Charbonneau, a Montréal businesswoman involved in the city's black business community, calls the passage "not in poor taste, or bad judgement—that's not strong enough. It's disgusting."

On November 11, a white police officer shot Anthony Griffin, an unarmed 19-year-old black man, in the head and killed him.

These recent incidents indicate the degree to which racism is a reality, says Pastor Gosnell Yorke, director of the Outreach Ministry for the Union United Church, Montréal's oldest black church. "You go apartment hunting, and it hits you in the face. You

try to buy a house in a particular area, it hits you there, and with the police," says Yorke. "There's the issue of police brutality, of police officers that seem to be unqualified to deal with the black realities of Montréal."

The category "black" is not in the census of Statistics Canada, but it is generally agreed that Montréal has the second largest black community in the country next to Toronto's. Of the 115,000 who live in Montréal, 35,000 were born in Haiti, 35,000 were born in other West Indian countries, and 40,000 are Canadian born.

Québec institutions have been slow to integrate both ethnic and racial minorities into the economic system. White, Québec-born francophones hold about 97 per cent of the jobs in the provincial public service. Only 6 of the 4500 police officers in the Montréal Urban Community police force are black.

The federal and provincial governments don't implement policies that will effectively tackle issues like institutional racism, says John Durant, director of the LaSalle Black Community Centre.

Consequently, the black community looks skeptically at studies such as the one the Québec Human Rights Commission began several months ago.

The study was commissioned by Québec Justice Minister Herbert Marx to examine the services provided to Montréal's visible minorities by hospitals, schools and com-

"Youth are a primary concern of ours," says Donald McFarlane, director of the West Indian Community Centre.

"This association was started because of the youth. This association will continue because of the youth. When we are dead and gone, it is our youth that will take over."

Far too many youngsters are railroaded into vocational or remedial programs because they are labelled "slow-learners", says Veronica Johnson, a teacher at the Elizabeth House for pregnant teenagers.

Teachers and school officials have not recognized that the black Canadian student faces different difficulties than the Caribbean student.

West Indian classrooms have a more authoritarian structure and do not usually encourage the active participation that is the norm here, according to a provincial government study on Québec's English-speaking Black community.

Black Canadian children, born in an over-whelmingly white environment, don't have any positive role models such as black teachers and police officers, says the study. Further studies indicate that this leads to a lack of self-confidence and a poor self-image. Delinquent behaviour is often the end result for young blacks unmotivated by school, says Ronald Rock, executive director of the Black Community Council of Québec.

Thirty-three per cent of the teenagers at the Shawbridge Youth Centre for delinquent teenagers and the emotionally disturbed are black.

"What does that say? Not enough teachers in the school system are relating to kids, are keeping them interested in school, and there are not enough after-school activities for these kids," Rock says angrily.

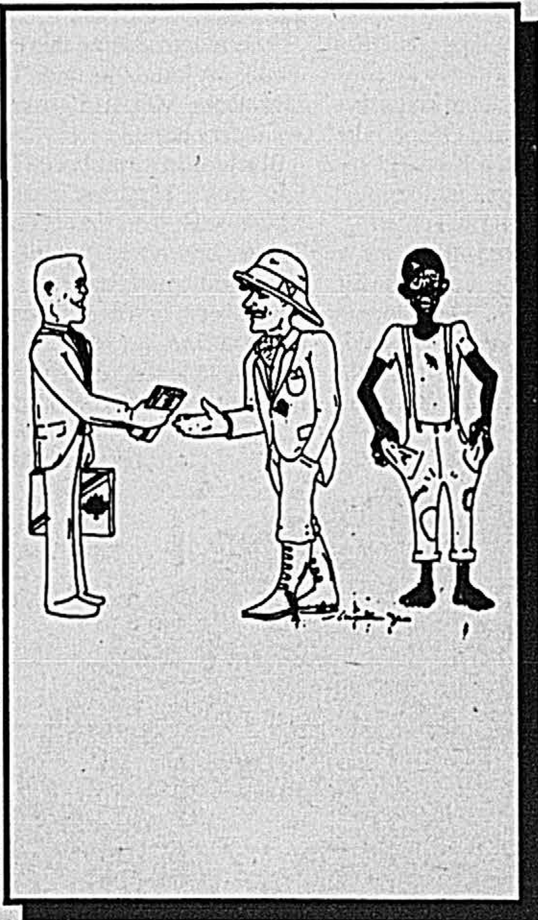
Johnson says students should be taught about the important role that blacks have played in the founding and development of North America.

By pressuring the educational system into making the necessary adjustments, the black community is hoping that unemployment prospects will also improve.

A disproportionately high number of young black people are unemployed. Although some may note that this is due in part to lack of skills and bilingualism as a job requirement, the problems of unemployment also extend to educated and bilingual black professionals.

"The slogan 'last to be hired, first to be fired' is a reality," says Rock.

continued on page 8



Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Student Union Building, 9am - 3pm. Deadline is 2pm two weeks prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days; \$2.00 per day for more than 3 consecutive days. McGill faculty and staff: \$4.00 per day. Exact change only, please. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad / per day - no discounts on boxing.

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

The price is right: you get door #1 (sublet large 5 1/2 close to campus), door #2 (May 1, with option to renew) and door #3 (buy all contents!) Call 281-6298 to play.

Summer sublet: roomy 6 1/2 Clark and Mont-Royal. Large bright living room - wood floors - sunroom - front porch - laundry nearby. 5 min bus to McGill. \$600/month. 848-9575.

Big sunny 3 1/2 to sublet, May 1 to August 31, laundry room, furnishings optional. \$450 negotiable, call Anne or Paul, 848-9582.

Share \$200/month, May 1 - September 1, 2 females to share a 5 1/2 at Durocher and Prince Arthur. Call 843-5187 anytime.

3522 Durocher; large 3 1/2, May 1 - August 31. Option to renew. Semi-furnished, laundry facilities, parking, w. to w. carpeting. \$428/m. Call after 6: 286-1430 or 287-9615.

Bright 4 1/2 to sublet May 1 - July 31. Option to renew. Balcony, laundry facilities, Milton & Durocher. \$500.00 Call 848-0893 best time after 11.

Furnished room to sublet. May 1 - August 31. 4 1/2 in LaCité. Park & Prince Arthur. Shopping concourse below with Steinberg's. Sharon 286-6127.

Seeking female roommate for 88-89 school year. Please call 848-9770.

Sublet May 1 - August 31. Spacious, sunny 1 1/2 on Durocher near Millon. Clean, quiet, and convenient. \$300, option to renew. 844-8886.

Sublet 5 1/2, great view, access to roof, Guy metro. May 1 - August 31, option to renew. 939-9592.

Newly renovated 3 1/2 for rent or sublet with option to renew. Brand new kitchen and appliances. On Durocher near Prince Arthur. May 1 - August 31. \$425, negotiable. Call 848-0978.

Subletting from May 1 to August 31. 3 1/2 with newly renovated kitchen and bathroom at 3610 Durocher and Prince Arthur (for 2 people). Call 848-0107.

Summersublet: 3 1/2 - large, clean. Durocher at Pine. 2 min to campus and Steinbergs, laundry facilities. Great for two, ideal for a couple. Only \$375. 844-8776.

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Urgent - must sell a one-way ticket to Paris - departure March the 23rd with Air France - no reasonable offer will be refused. Call 737-0085 (anyone_ or 398-7084 (Kamel).

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Looking for an old, used Levi's jean jacket - approx. small or medium size. Call evenings at 845-0314

372 - LOST & FOUND

MISSING - ladies gold Seiko watch. Slightly cracked face. Lost between RVC and Leacock. Has sentimental value. If found please leave message at 398-9228 or T-233 RVC. Reward.

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Katrina! Happy 19th birthday!!! All skinny McGill Commerce males hope you'll never forget the magic of olives! Love Cecile & Coco. Thanks for listening.

In the midst of the final crunch? Too nauseous for breakfast? Even for lunch? Dying to give something a punch? 398-6246... Nightline!! We're a phenomenal bunch!!!

385 - NOTICES

You're all worthless and weak, now drop and give me 20. Special "Total Otis Workout" Wednesday, March 23. Info at Gym.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Twin brothers age 14-40 needed as paid volunteers for a survey being conducted at McGill. Survey can be completed through the mail. 849-6814, 6-10pm.

Individuals needed to help women's justice organization, esp. students in criminology, law or social work. Call Ellen Simone, Elizabeth Frye Society 277-7033.

Volunteers to provide accompaniment service to downtown elderly urgently needed. Please contact Yellow Door Services Coordinator, Andrea Richardson at 298-6243.

Volunteers needed for new hostel for women with AIDS. Warmth, common sense 75 hours a week commitment only requirements. Training provided. Call 849-6770. We need you.

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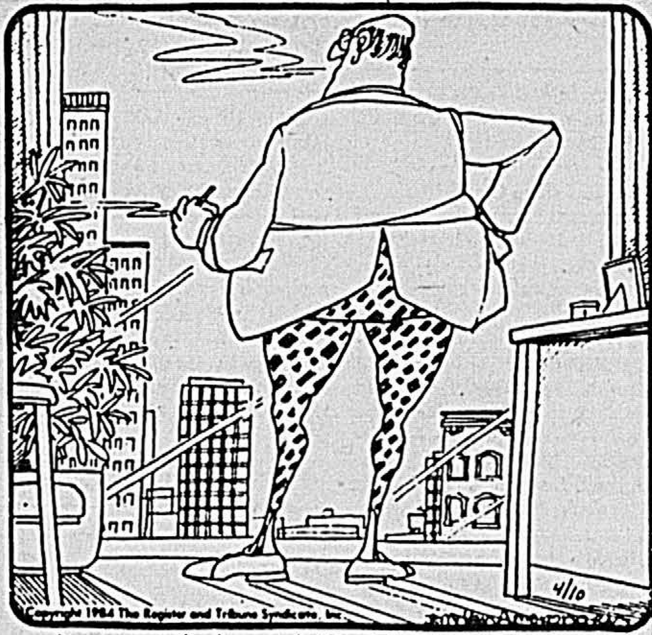
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Place
Bonaventure
878-4489



It appears the leopard-skin tights fad has seeped into every nook and cranny of society.

...Sharpeville six demo

continued from page 1

demonstrations today," he said. "We must always bring back what is going on in South Africa." He stressed the need to press Montréal's municipal and business leaders to sever all economic and diplomatic ties with South Africa. La Rose also stressed the need to

establish an office of the African National Congress (ANC) in Montréal.

The ANC recently sent a communiqué disussing the need for a school for the children of South African Blacks. "South Africa's young are in a front-line country without any financial support, and we intend to help them and finance them," said La Rose.

May Chiu, co-ordinator of SAC, was angry about the presence of South Africa's consulate in Montréal. "To provide space for the most racist society in the world is

indecent," she said.

An awareness of issues of racism was evident at the march. Some people marched with placards bearing the names of Montréal's Anthony Griffin and Manitoba's Joseph Harper, both black men murdered by policemen.

The march ended with the clear message that a remembrance of Sharpeville must be accompanied by a struggle against racism's influence in South Africa and everywhere. "Sharpeville is well known, but it's not the only city suffering," said Falall.

...Fee deadline

continued from page 1

dations. He complained about the present "bottleneck in the system," and said, "this would eliminate long line-ups. Students can pay fees anytime, they don't have to wait until they return to McGill in January." Armour added the Registrar's office would accept post-dated cheques as long as they were no later than the fee deadline.

VP Academic, Samuel Freedman said "Line-ups are going to occur whatever we do." Freedman supported the proposed date change, saying the date of registration was already printed in next year's calendar, and it would be difficult to inform students of an alternative registration date.

Professor Abbot Conway suggested the recommendation be reconsidered. "This is a matter of great concern," he said. "I find a problem with the calendar being printed before the Board has met to discuss these dates."

SSMU President Daniel Tenenbaum, member of the student Fee Policy Committee said, "I reluctantly supported the motion, but I can never say I approve of the worsening of the student's position. At the time, I was not exposed to the problems which out-of-town students might have with this change." Tenenbaum said that even though the fee deadline was moved up, students were not likely to pay their fees early. "If you delay an exam a week, students still end up studying the night before," he said.

Governor George Petty said, "In

view of how fees are so low, I don't understand why students aren't charged for the full year's fees in August."

The Board agreed to reconsider the recommendation, but passed the rest of the fee proposal. According to the policy, the late registration fee for the Summer Session will be raised from \$15 to \$20, and for Special Students from \$10 to \$20. First semester fees will be due the first Friday in August (as opposed to the present date of August 15), and a late I.D. card validation fee of \$5 will be implemented.

...Black response

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to be fired' is uncomfortably true of a sizable number of qualified black professionals," says Pastor Yorke.

Members of the black community feel that they must retrain themselves to compete in the job market or develop their own service-oriented small businesses.

"Or we're going to have a population that is going to be non-employable in the post-industrial era," says Yorke.

With this in mind, community organizations are developing entrepreneurial programs that will encourage blacks to build their own small businesses. The

cial resources is to caught in a very difficult lifestyle. I believe pro-life groups should not be concerned only of the life of the foetus but also the life of the growing child and the mother. In my opinion lobbying for for increased funding to single parents will constitute a recognition that pro-life groups are truly concerned for the mother and the child.

Another issue that is important is the question of adoption. There is a need to reassure a woman that if she does indeed give up her child for adoption that the child will be welcome by a loving and caring family. Mother Teresa, in her fight against abortions in India, has organized "adoption against abortion" programs which have proved quite successful. By pushing for increased funding and awareness of adoption programs, pro-lifers can help women decide in favour of having the baby. Keeping in mind that it is still the woman's choice and that one of her concerns would be to the welfare of her child, it may be true that if she has confidence in the government adoption programs her choice might be not to abort.

Finally pro-lifers should also work on improving the rights of pregnant women in term of job security, discrimination, education and financial security during and after her pregnancy. Needless to say it is no comfort to a woman that she might lose her job because of her pregnancy.

There are many other issues to discuss but the idea I hope is clear; illegalizing abortion is not the only way to prevent abortions. In fact by ignoring social considerations of the issue, it probably won't prevent abortions to a large degree. In my opinion, pro-life groups should not only concentrate on the platform of illegalizing abortion but should approach abortion as an issue having a wide variety of social reasons and problems. Not doing so reveals perhaps some misunderstanding of how the issue of abortion affects Canadian society as a whole.

As a leaving note I want to say that I am against abortions and that I am a Christian. I want to stress though that the above opinions are

personal and do not necessarily reflect the consensus of the Christian community.

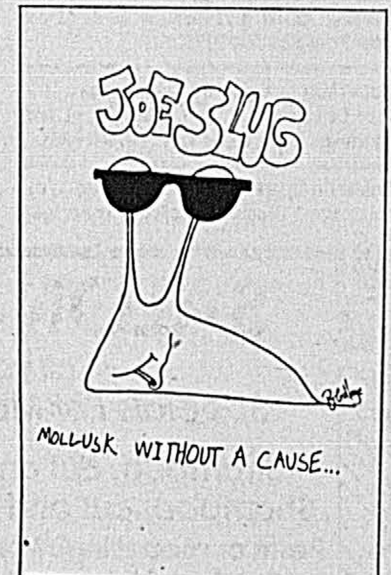
Stephen Yong
U3 Electrical Engineering

Defense of Israel not "our duty"

To the Daily

I am constantly struck by the fact that the most vehement letters to this paper in support of Israeli action in the West Bank and the Gaza have come from Jewish students at McGill. Being one myself, I must state that I feel it is not "our duty" by any means to defend this nation, as many students have or appear to have felt. In no way are their actions justified, and I am a little tired of the Israelis complaining about "the Arab threat that surrounds us". If these people know anything about the Arab nations, then they will know that it is extremely unlikely for them ever to combine their efforts in a sustained military effort. Let's start looking at this issue through the eyes of Canadians who happen to be Jewish rather than vice-versa. By all means give Israel arms to defend herself, but take away herself-avowed right to lord over people who share a common homeland.

Aaron Kozsis
Science U1



place between the different black community organizations.

Lack of unity also results from the multi-ethnic, multi-cultural nature of the black community, but youth must be taught that there is a common denominator—skin colour, says Durant.

"You're not going to be fired, for instance, because you're Jamaican or Barbadian. If anything, you're going to be fired because you're black," says Durant.

The black community must adequately share its services to fight the problems of blacks in our society, says Rock.

"We don't have to have a love-in. Unity has to be looked at in a real, pragmatic form... We have to get together on areas of resource development for political clout and for the resolution of our problems."

Montréal Association of Black Businesspersons and Professionals (MABBP) sponsored a week of such seminars and workshops in May.

The development of small business will boarden the black community's economic base, giving it greater political clout, says Howard Dayle, secretary of the MABBP.

The black community faces the challenge of developing and showing a strong sense of political solidarity.

"For us to be taken seriously," says Yorke, "we cannot engage in those activities that lead to fragmentation. For the more fragmented we are, the more politically powerless we are and less effective in teasing meaningful change out of the system."

Meagre financial resources are a reason why infighting takes